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WASHINGTON.

An Agent for the Perkins Claim Despatched to St. Petersburg.

AMERICAN WATCHES IMITATED.

Opening of Bids for the Lands of the Kansas Indians.

REVISION OF THE LAWS OF CONGRESS

Testimony of [illegible] A. R. Wright Before the Ku-Klux Investigation.

A FULL CABINET ON FRIDAY.

Important Question Respecting State and Municipal Taxation of Banks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PERKINS CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A Washington banker stated for Senator Sherman that Perkins would pay or receive the amount of the long-pending Spokane claim as may be established to arbitration and decided against the Government.

IMITATIONS OF AMERICAN WATCHES.

The manufacturers of American watches have had reason to complain of heavy foreign watches imported into this country, the plates and trade-marks of which were a good imitation, and the sale of which has in many respects injured their business. Congress, at its last session, enacted that whenever parties engaged in manufacturing watches in this country would furnish the Secretary of the Treasury a fac-simile of their trade-marks, the same should be sent to the Collectors of Customs throughout the country, and they would be instructed to refuse entry to any foreign watches counterfeiting trade-marks of American watches. The American Watch Company, of Waltham, by-law, complied with the last clause, by sending a large number of sheets on which are accurately painted the trade-mark of all watches manufactured by it.

All the members of the Cabinet are expected here on Friday next.

FOR THIS DAY IN LENTE.

The work of opening bids for the lands of the Kansas Indians will probably begin on the fourth of August next, and no decision in the matter can probably be reached for several weeks.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE KU-KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Committee of the Treasury Department in the case of the Kentucky was informally called to order this morning, in the presence of the representatives of the State desiring to make additional statements to the committee, but no such person was present.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

General A. R. Wright was before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. He is a lawyer by profession, a lawyer, and one of the siftings of the preceding days testimony. Wright in his further testimony said that the people of that State were generally law-abiding people. The laws are as fully carried as any were before the war. Whites and blacks are equally protected in their rights. Wright stated that he was a Democrat, but in counties, and in the State, he had always voted the Republican ticket. Bullock replaced him. He was not a candidate for any office. He had been the friend of the Republicans like the Morrills generally, and of the Republicans of the district in which he lived, and two which were Democratic districts. He had been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, but not a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which nominated Bullock for Governor. He was not a candidate for any office. He was not a member of the Ku-Klux Klan, nor of any secret political organization, but had been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He had never been a member of any political organization which was opposed to the Government. He had never been a member of any political organization which was opposed to the Government. He had never been a member of any political organization which was opposed to the Government

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THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871.

SELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

In the various schemes of civil service reform submitted to Congress by Messrs. Jenckes, Schurz, Trumbull, and others, Postmasters have been exempted; no change or reform in the mode of their selection has been proposed, and yet no part of the appointing power is worse abused, and in no department are more incompetent and unpopular persons placed in office. Post Offices have become, with few exceptions, the perquisites of members of Congress, who turn in one and put in whom they please. The Postmasters, as a rule, are required to be blowers and strikers of Congressmen. They are expected to peddle their patrons' buncombe speeches, and pack conventions to secure their renomination, and help to re-elect them by every means, fair or foul. Nearly one-half the civil officers of the Federal Government are Postmasters. The office itself is created for the special convenience of the people, and is not, properly speaking, an essential function of the government, but, rather, an adjunct, and yet it is of vast importance in the daily life of the people. By right, the local Postmaster should be chosen by those who transact their postal business at the particular office, in no other class of inferior offices are there so many or so strong reasons for popular selection as in that of Postmasters, or greater necessity therefor, in order to reform the civil service. But the office is not declared elective by the constitution, and is made appointive by law.

One of the Civil Service Commissioners suggests a plan for the selection of all Postmasters except those for the larger cities. Of the 31,000 Postmasters, he would apply the new method to at least 30,000, the object being two-fold—first, to destroy partisan and personal patronage; and, second, to allow the people to choose their own Postmasters, but without subjecting them and the government to the trouble, expense, and perplexities of holding elections, and which mode may not be authorized by the constitution.

The scheme provides for selection by petition, something after this form:

"The undersigned legal voters of the Township of ——, County of ——, and State of ——, respectfully petition the President (or Post master General) to appoint A B, a citizen of said county and township, Postmaster at the village of ——, and to locate at Blankville post, situated in said township.

"And we each before C D, a Justice of the Peace (or Notary) for the County of ——, and State of ——, and A B personally known to us, and of the satisfactory discharge of the duties of said office; that he (or she) is of good moral character, and a person worthy of confidence, and I act for his (or her) appointment, irrespective of party or sectarian considerations, and on grounds of fitness of character and ability. I further declare that I reside within the range of the delivery of said Post Office and not in the receiving postal matter at any other office, and by the petitioners is reference of names."

The Magistrate or Notary before whom the petition is signed shall make the following certificate when the signing has been completed:

"I, ——, ——, a Justice of the Peace (or Notary) for the ——— Township, County, and State, hereby certify that each of the above-named persons whose name is signed to the foregoing petition, appeared before me, and signed the foregoing petition, in my presence, on the date last above written; that I personally know, and that after due inquiry I believe each of the petitioners to be a resident of the township contained in said petition, and I hereby certify that each of said petitioners, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a legal voter, and resides within the limits of the delivery of said Blankville Post Office, and that the signing of said petition was of their free act and deed.

(Name) "JOHN SMITH, J. P."

The petition, when the signing is completed, to be mailed at once to the Postmaster General or the President, who will examine the cases of the candidates of the different lines of petitions for candidates for the office, and, when satisfied they are free of fraud, *shall issue a commission to the candidate most numerously endorsed by the people of the Post Office district* for five years. Each applicant for the office to pay the Government, with the petition, a fee of ten cents per name, and twenty-five cents for the certificate. Any other safeguards against fraud or unfairness may be prescribed to insure an honest expression of the popular will. The Post Office Department to furnish printed forms of the petition to the candidates or their friends, and also printed forms of the notice to be given within ten days after the petitions are to be signed. If no Justice of the Peace or Notary can be found who will act, a Post Office agent shall be sent there to perform the duty.

The author of this scheme thinks the adoption of the plan would remove the local Post Offices from the power of Congressional wire-pullers and partisan hunkers, and enable the people to free themselves from obnoxious Postmasters, and at the same time would prevent any party from monopolizing the enormous patronage pertaining to the Post Office Department. The power of removal would not be taken away, and responsibility would still be exacted.

Whether the other members of the commission will favor this plan, or anything similar to it, cannot be known until the reassembling of the board in October next; nor until it is made public and canvassed by the people can its popular acceptability be ascertained. The plan of electing Postmasters has often been proposed, but it would be very difficult to carry it into effect, even if the constitution permitted this mode of selection.

DEMOCRATS AS GOVERNORS.

The exposures of the corruptions of the New York city and county government have astounded even the people of that city, who are accustomed to hear of extraordinary robberies by the public officers.

It appears that the Mayor and Comptroller have paid out, during 1869 and 1870, to members of the ring, for supposed work and materials on the new Court House and armories, the following sums:

To A. J. Garvey, for plastering	$2,191,500
To Ingham, Haven & Co., for carpets	1,441,000
To same, for furniture for Court House	1,440,000
To same, for carpenter work, Court House	891,000
To same, for plastering, "	891,000
To same, for carpets, furniture, &c., armories	1,782,000
To same, for carpenter work, &c., armories	891,000
Total	$9,531,500

Assuming $300 for carpets, at $5 a yard, this would call for 113,147 square yards, or enough to cover 93 acres of space.

The following sums were paid for repairs on ten armories during nine months:

To Garvey, for plastering	$197,000
To Haven, for painting	1,000
To Ingham, for carpets	1,000
To Allen, for carpenter work	45,000
Total	$243,000

The total sum paid out by the Mayor and Comptroller upon these and similar accounts, on account of the county, is placed at $9,000,000. How much has been paid out on city accounts has not yet been made public. The checks are made out in the names of various parties, but all indorsed back to members of the Ring.

The defence to all this is a very lame one. Mayor Hall states that for twenty years he has been a contributor to the corrupt fund of the New York *Times*, and charges that the *Times* has always spoken kindly of him; that, until recently, the *Times* has been on the list of papers for corporation advertising, and that the rejection of a fraudulent bill by that paper has caused its proprietor to mention public officers whom it has compensated.

But Mayor Hall does not deny the corruption in the public acts mentioned in the indictment. The public cares nothing whether the address of the New York *Times*, or whether it springs from a press or a weekly nature. What they wish to know is whether the statements made by the paper are true or not. This part of the case Mayor Hall does not attempt to deny. He simply admits all that is charged.

It will be seen that the expenditures by the city, on these armories and Court House, are only half those made by the county, and we then have the fact that over $18,000,000 of public money has been willfully taken from appropriations nominally made for two small jobs, and divided among the friends, supporters, and partners of the men in office.

The Democratic party have been practically out of official power for ten years in all parts of the country, except in New York city. They have not had exclusive control of the State Government over a year. But in New York city their rule has been absolute and exclusive. They have had possession of every branch of the City Government, lineal and lateral. They have had control of all the public institutions, and of the election of all courts, Judges, and other authorities who might at any time exercise any supervisory or other control. In fact, the City Government has been an absolute Democratic tyranny, into which no Republican could possibly hope to be admitted. During that time the city and county of New York have raised by loans and taxes possibly $300,000,000, and have expended the money. The fact that thousands of men, having no known occupation save that of political jackals, have in that time risen from poverty to wealth; that double that number have lived and are now living in the most extravagant style, without any known business or office, and that still others have amassed, fortunes which would appear princely alongside of the oldest houses in Europe, tells its own story. It is also known that an immense army of political agents is kept for no public duties, and are paid liberally. Taking the exposures of the New York *Tunes* as a specimen of the way in which the money has been distributed, it is safe to say that in the last ten years the City Government of New York has divided among its adherents $300,000,000 without the least consideration or service to the public.

This is the Democratic rule in the only place in the United States where that party has had absolute control during the last ten years. Tammany Hall is the grand directing power of this municipal government, by surprises in its annual receipts and expenditures, some of the largest States in the Union. Tammany Hall aims to govern the nation as it governs New York city, and the American people can well imagine the result of transferring to Tweed, Sweeney, and Hall the control of the national appropriations, and, practically, of the legislation of Congress. In the next Presidential election the contest will be between the Republican party and Tammany Hall, and to add the national administration to that of New York city will be the grand effort of the Democratic party.

The success of Tammany Hall in New York city, in obtaining the absolute and irresponsible expenditure of $300,000,000 a year, has had a demoralizing effect upon the Democracy of other cities. Everywhere throughout the country there is an imitation of Tammany Hall with more or less success. So powerful had become the ruling powers in New York city that they controlled the entire press, and it was not until within a few months that any newspaper dare uncover the evidence of the daily and public robberies. Even in Chicago there has been, for several years, strong efforts to organize and erect a corrupt governing power. The Board of Supervisors and Common Council, and the men in office, and those dependent upon them, have exerted every effort to build up a grand power in this city and county, clothed with unlimited and irresponsible authority, to expend public money, create debt, and levy taxes. Here, however, as in most of the other cities, this corrupt combination has been partistently resisted, and to a great extent defeated by the independence and fearlessness of the newspapers. Nevertheless, the success in New York is a warning to the people of what a powerful combination of officials may do when they have unlimited control of money, with which to corrupt all opposition and perpetuate their own rule.

Now, it is time to see that the groveling reporters have failed to rise to the spirit of this supreme lyric, for they have run the three lines—

"——— ho! ho! ho!
——— ho! ho! ho!
——— ho! ho! ho!"

into two verses, thereby destroying a single monotonous verse, thereby detracting much from the spirit, and, also, from the artistic symmetry of the affair, and, furthermore, cheating the poet out of two lines' worth of credit which justly belongs to him.

Then followed the original hymn:

"So say we all of us,
So say we all of us,
So say we all,
So say we all of us,
So say we all of us,
So say we all of us

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

The Grand Prince of Prussia's Wife Home in London—Sketch of a Homecoming.

From the London Echo, July 7.

The pomp, and color, and processional display for solemn and barbaric qualintness, of all the ceremonies which have taken place in the royal palaces of London, is the true home of grandeur. But the effect of preparation for completing the gorgeous picture of magnificence and splendor, which the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is to make when she shall have commenced us to the Queen that night by Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, at the Court of St. James, on the occasion of whatever is best in the social life of Prussia. As a ceremony, it is the consecration of whatever is best in the social life of Prussia. As a ceremony, it is the consecration of whatever is best in the social life of Prussia. As a ceremony, it is the consecration

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Second Day of The Prairie Club Pigeon Shooting Tournament.

Kleinman Wins the $300 Watch and Tinker the Second Prize.

Close Game Between the Matsuda and Kakiongas--Signing Articles for the Mace-Coburn Fight.

THE TRIGGER.

THE PRAIRIE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The second day of the Prairie Club Shooting Tournament, on yesterday, was fully as exciting as the first. The number of entries was the same, and the attendance perhaps a trifle larger.

The first business was the shooting-off of the tie from Tuesday's match. The ties began at an early hour, and finished before 10. Four in order were the ties on 5 birds, the prize being $70 in cash. Below is the record:

[illegible]

Mr. Hankleton being the only one to kill five straight, took the cash. It will be remembered that after one person has killed his five, other shots may be entered, shooting after they have missed one bird. The shooting in all the ties was at 16 yards' rise.

The sixteen ties on seven birds then proceeded to decide their claims to the silver watch, as follows:

[illegible]

The pony White Stocking [illegible]

The Red Stockings [illegible]

The Hays, of Kankakee [illegible]

The Owenmouth and Little [illegible]

Howards; 15 to 5.

POTS OF TO-MORROW'S GAME.

Quite a number of pools were disposed of at Foley's on last evening, on the Mutual-White Stocking and Chicago-Red Stocking match game, though not to the extent that was expected by the owners. Enough is known, however, to warrant the belief that both parties backed out that the transaction was a big thing, and that they were represented in the pots by Foley and Mr. Hotchkin.

In relation to the $50.45 surplus, it need only be said that the Directors have not decided what to do with it, but will do so before long. It was tendered to them by the Secretary, who also offered to pay the whole amount at the moment he was assured that the Chicago Club would be repaid the money they had advanced.

The slur at the management of the home club in connection with the match, by which it was endeavoring to defend the management in all they have done during the past year, it was said, was unjust and uncalled for, and a vote of their ability for the good of the club, and have made of it a financial success. The remarks were heard by a committee, in the manner of the disagreement with the Haymarket, that they have never attempted to settle, which the matter is brought before it, consistent of the Professional Association--that there is their assistance will be justified.

A few remarks were made by others added, to show the cause of the striking of hands between this club and the "Pines," and by Mr. Scott, Reid's letter in answer to Mr. Thayer's first letter, which was published in the Tribune last week, and which was subsequently read by Mr. Scott in THE TRIBUNE, the latter preferring to publish the whole correspondence, which was not given. On the succeeding day, a representative of this paper called upon Mr. Reid, and was informed that he had no objection to copying the letters for publication. The Secretary courteously granted the request, and the following is the correspondence as published on Monday's TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, July 24, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Having learned that you have been authorized by the Directors of the Prairie Club to offer a purse of $300 for the Inter-State Tournament, I have the honor to inform you that the Directors of the Chicago Driving Park Association will be pleased to add $200 to the amount, and to name the Chicago Driving Park as the place of shooting. The Directors will also be pleased to have the Prairie Club name the day for the tournament, and will endeavor to have it such as will suit the convenience of the Prairie Club. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. DRAKE.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1871.

JOHN B. DRAKE, Esq., Secretary Chicago Driving Park Association:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your polite note, written on behalf of the Board of Public Work, inviting me to propose a day for the match, and I am happy to say that I am authorized to accept the liberal and highly complimentary offer of the Chicago Driving Park Association. I am sure that the Prairie Club will be pleased to shoot the match over the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, and will name Tuesday, the 1st day of August, as the day for the match, if that will suit the convenience of the Chicago Driving Park Association. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1871.

WM. H. REID, Esq., Secretary Prairie Club:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 24th inst. is now at hand. I am pleased that it will not be in my power to be present on the 29th of this month, as I have a pressing engagement on that day, which I cannot well postpone. I am sorry that I cannot be present, as I have been looking forward to the match with much pleasure. I hope that you will have a very successful tournament, and that the Prairie Club will be liberally patronized by all the sportsmen in the country. I cannot come in the contest. I am of the opinion that the distance of 16 yards rise is too short, and that 18 yards would be better. I am of the opinion that the fall will have to be changed to 18 yards, as I am in receipt of information of which he writes in. He does not care to sell his property, and I am of opinion that he will have to be bought out, and I am of